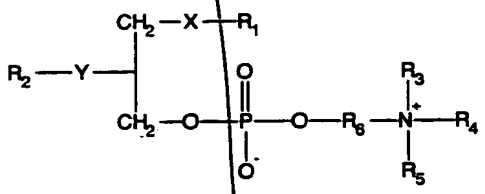
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of combating a viral infection in a subject in need of such treatment comprising administering to said subject an effective infection-combating amount of a compound of Formula I



(I)

wherein: R_1 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_8 to C_{12} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, NH, and NCH_3;

R_2 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{14} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

Y is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

R_6 is a branched or unbranched C_2 to C_6 alkyl group; and

R_3, R_4, and R_5 are independently methyl or ethyl; or R_3 and R_4 together form an aliphatic or heterocyclic ring having five or six members and R_5 is methyl or ethyl;

or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.

2. A method according to Claim 1, wherein R_1 is unbranched C_8.

3. A method according to Claim 1, wherein R_1 is unbranched C_{10}.

4. A method according to Claim 1, wherein R_1 is unbranched C_{12}.

5. A method according to Claim 1, wherein R_2 is unbranched C_8 to C_{12} alkyl.

6. A method according to Claim 1, wherein R_2 is unbranched C_8.

7. A method according to Claim 1, wherein R_2 is unbranched C_{10}.

8. A method according to Claim 1, wherein R_2 is unbranched C_{12}.

9. A method according to Claim 1, wherein X is NHCO.

10. A method according to Claim 1, wherein X is S.

11. A method according to Claim 1, wherein Y is O.

12. A method according to Claim 1, wherein R_3, R_4, and R_5 are each methyl.

13. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said compound of Formula I is 1-dodecanamido-2-decyloxypropyl-3-phosphocholine.

14. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said compound of Formula I is 1-dodecanamido-2-octyloxypropyl-3-phosphocholine.

15. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said compound of Formula I is 1-dodecanamido-2-dodecyloxypropyl-3-phosphocholine.

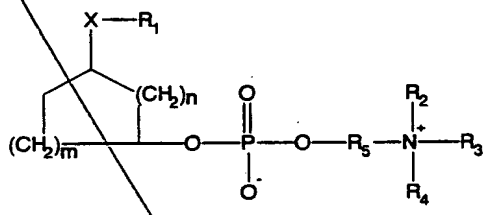
16. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said compound of Formula I is 1-dodecyloxy-2-decyloxypropyl-3-phosphocholine.

17. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said viral infection is caused by HIV-1 virus.

18. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said viral infection is caused by hepatitis B virus.

19. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said viral infection is caused by herpes simplex virus.

20. A method of combating a viral infection in a subject in need of such treatment comprising administering to said subject an effective infection-combating amount of a compound of Formula II:



(II)

wherein: the ring structure of Formula II is optionally substituted from 1 to 3 times with C_1 to C_3 alkyl;

R_1 is an unbranched or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{20} alkyl group;

R_2, R_3, and R_4 are independently methyl or ethyl, or wherein R_2 and R_3 together form an aliphatic or heterocyclic ring having five or six members and R_4 is methyl or ethyl;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

R_5 is a branched or unbranched C_2 to C_6 alkyl group;

m is 1 to 3; and

n is 0 to 2;

or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.

21. A method according to Claim 20, wherein R_1 is C_{10} to C_{18}.

22. A method according to Claim 20, wherein R_1 is C_{16} to C_{18}.

23. A method according to Claim 20, wherein R_2, R_3, and R_4 are each methyl.

24. A method according to Claim 20, wherein R_5 is C_2.

25. A method according to Claim 20, wherein *n* is 1.

26. A method according to Claim 20, wherein *m* is 2.

27. A method according to Claim 20, wherein said compound of Formula II is 3-hexadecylthio-cyclohexylphosphocholine.

28. A method according to Claim 20, wherein said compound of Formula II is 3-hexadecylthio-cyclopentylphosphocholine.

29. A method according to Claim 20, wherein said compound of Formula II is 3-hexadecanamido-cyclohexylphosphocholine.

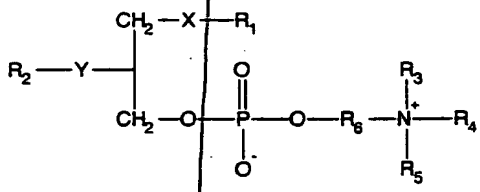
30. A method according to Claim 20, wherein said compound of Formula II is 3-hexadecanamido-cyclopentylphosphocholine.

31. A method according to Claim 20, wherein said viral infection is caused by the HIV-1 virus.

32. A method according to Claim 20, wherein said viral infection is caused by hepatitis B virus.

33. A method according to Claim 20, wherein said viral infection is caused by herpes simplex virus.

34. A method of inhibiting replication of a hepatitis B virus in a subject in need of such treatment comprising administering to said subject a viral replication-inhibiting amount of a compound of Formula I



(I)

wherein: R_1 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_8 to C_{12} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, NH, and NCH_3;

R_2 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{14} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

Y is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

R_6 is a branched or unbranched C_2 to C_6 alkyl group; and

R_3, R_4, and R_5 are independently methyl or ethyl, or R_3 and R_4 together form an aliphatic or heterocyclic ring having five or six members and R_5 is methyl or ethyl;

or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.

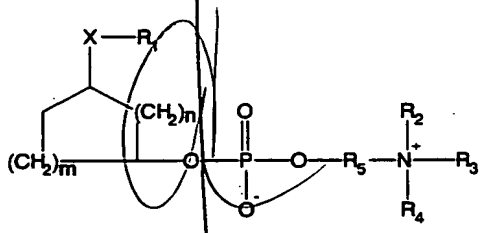
35. A method according to Claim 34, wherein R_2 is unbranched C_8 to C_{12} alkyl.

36. A method according to Claim 34, wherein X is NHCO.

37. A method according to Claim 34, wherein Y is O.

38. A method according to Claim 34, wherein R_3, R_4, and R_5 are each methyl.

39. A method of inhibiting the production of a hepatitis B virus antigen, the antigen being selected from the group consisting of core antigen and "e" antigen, in a subject in need of such treatment comprising administering to said subject an effective antigen-inhibiting amount of a compound of Formula II



(II)

wherein: the ring structure of Formula II is optionally substituted from 1 to 3 times with C_1 to C_3 alkyl;

R_1 is an unbranched or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{20} alkyl group;

R_2, R_3, and R_4 are independently methyl or ethyl, or wherein R_2 and R_3 together form an aliphatic or heterocyclic ring having five or six members and R_4 is methyl or ethyl;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

R_5 is a branched or unbranched C_2 to C_6 alkyl group;

m is 1 to 3; and

n is 0 to 2;

or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.

40. A method according to Claim 39, wherein R_1 is C_{10} to C_{18}.

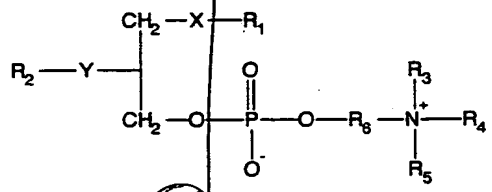
41. A method according to Claim 39, wherein R_2, R_3, and R_4 are each methyl.

42. A method according to Claim 39, wherein R_5 is C_2.

43. A method according to Claim 39, wherein *n* is 1.

44. A method according to Claim 39, wherein *m* is 2.

45. A method of inhibiting the incorporation of HIV-1 major glycoprotein gp120 into a cell membrane in a subject infected with HIV-1, comprising administering to said subject a compound of Formula I in an amount effective to inhibit such incorporation:



(I)

wherein: R_1 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_8 to C_{12} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, NH, and NCH_3;

R_2 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{14} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

Y is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO,

CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

R_6 is a branched or unbranched C_2 to C_6 alkyl group; and

R_3, R_4, and R_5 are independently methyl or ethyl, or R_3 and R_4 together form an aliphatic or heterocyclic ring having five or six members and R_5 is methyl or ethyl;

or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.

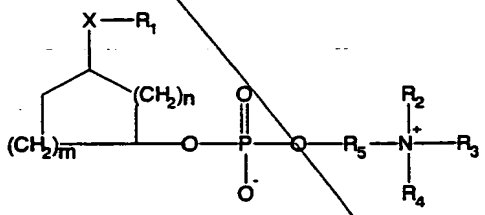
46. A method according to Claim 45, wherein R_2 is unbranched C_8 to C_{12} alkyl.

47. A method according to Claim 45, wherein X is NHCO.

48. A method according to Claim 45, wherein Y is O.

49. A method according to Claim 45, wherein R_3, R_4, and R_5 are each methyl.

50. A method of inhibiting the incorporation of HIV-1 major glycoprotein gp120 into a cell membrane in a subject infected with HIV-1, comprising administering to said subject a compound of Formula II in an amount effective to inhibit such incorporation:



(II)

wherein: the ring structure of Formula II is optionally substituted from 1 to 3 times with C_1 to C_3 alkyl;

R_1 is an unbranched or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{20} alkyl group;

R_2, R_3, and R_4 are independently methyl or ethyl, or wherein R_2

and R_3 together form an aliphatic or heterocyclic ring having five or six members and R_4 is methyl or ethyl;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

R_5 is a branched or unbranched C_2 to C_6 alkyl group;

m is 1 to 3; and

n is 0 to 2;

or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.

51. A method according to Claim 50, wherein R_1 is C_{10} to C_{18}.

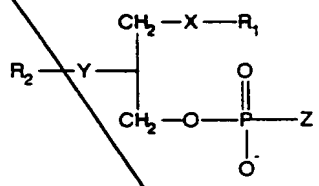
52. A method according to Claim 50, wherein R_2, R_3, and R_4 are each methyl.

53. A method according to Claim 50, wherein R_5 is C_2.

54. A method according to Claim 50, wherein *n* is 1.

55. A method according to Claim 50, wherein *m* is 2.

56. A method of combating a viral infection in a subject in need of such treatment comprising administering to said subject an effective infection-combating amount of a compound of Formula III



(III)

wherein: R_1 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{18} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted

C2 cont

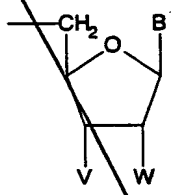
aromatic;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

R_2 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{14} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

Y is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3; and

Z is a moiety of the Formula V,



(V)

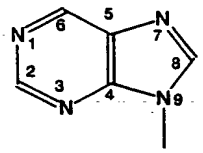
wherein:

V is H or N_3;

W is H or F; or

V and W together are a covalent bond; and

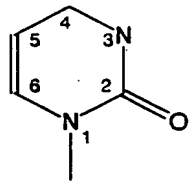
B is a purinyl moiety of Formula VI



(VI)

optionally substituted at position 2 with =O -OH, -SH, $-NH_2$, or halogen, at position 4 with NH_2 or =O, at position 6 with Cl, $-NH_2$, -OH, or C_1-C_3 alkyl, and at position 8 with Br or I; or

B is a pyrimidinyl moiety of Formula VII



(VII)

substitued at position 4 with =O or NH_2 and optionally substituted at position 5 with halogen or C_1-C_3 saturated or unsaturated alkyl optionally substituted 1 to 3 times with halogen;

or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.

57. A method according to Claim 56, wherein R_1 is unbranched C_8 to C_{12} alkyl.

58. A method according to Claim 56, wherein R_1 is unbranched C_8.

59. A method according to Claim 56, wherein R_1 is unbranched C_{10}.

60. A method according to Claim 56, wherein R_1 is unbranched C_{12}.

61. A method according to Claim 56, wherein R_2 is unbranched C_8 to C_{12} alkyl.

62. A method according to Claim 56, wherein R_2 is unbranched C_8.

63. A method according to Claim 56, wherein R_2 is unbranched C_{10}.

64. A method according to Claim 56, wherein R_2 is unbranched

C_{12}.

C4 cont

65. A method according to Claim 56, wherein X is NCO.

66. A method according to Claim 56, wherein X is S.

67. A method according to Claim 56, wherein Y is O.

C1 cont

68. A method according to Claim 56, wherein B is selected from the group consisting of adenine, thymine, cytosine, guanine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, uracil, 5-fluoro-uracil, 2-fluoro-adenine, 2-chloro-adenine, 2-bromo-adenine, and 2-amino-adenine.

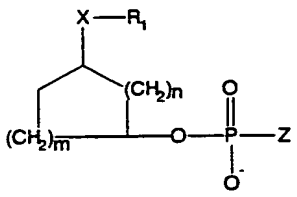
69. A method according to Claim 56, wherein said viral infection is caused by HIV-1 virus.

70. A method according to Claim 56, wherein said viral infection is caused by hepatitis B virus.

71. A method according to Claim 56, wherein said viral infection is caused by herpes simplex virus.

72. A method of combating a viral infection in a subject in need of such treatment comprising administering to said subject an effective infection-

combating amount of a compound of Formula IV:



(IV)

wherein: the ring structure of Formula IV is optionally substituted from 1 to 3 times with C_1 to C_3 alkyl;

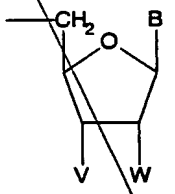
R_1 is an unbranched or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{20} alkyl group;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

m is 1 to 3;

n is 0 to 2; and

Z is a moiety of the Formula V,



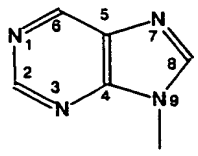
(V)

wherein: V is H or N_3;

W is H or F; or

V and W together are a covalent bond; and

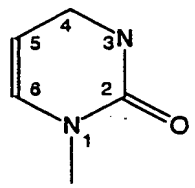
B is a purinyl moiety of Formula VI



(VI)

optionally substituted at position 2 with =O -OH, -SH, -NH_2, or halogen, at position 4 with NH_2 or =O, at position 6 with Cl, -NH_2, -OH, or C_1-C_3 alkyl, and at position 8 with Br or I; or

B is a pyrimidinyl moiety of Formula VII



(VII)

substitued at position 4 with =O or NH_2 and optionally substituted at position 5 with halogen or C_1-C_3 saturated or unsaturated alkyl optionally substituted 1 to 3 times with halogen;

or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.

73. A method according to Claim 72, wherein R_1 is C_{10} to C_{18}.

74. A method according to Claim 72, wherein R_1 is C_{16} to C_{18}.

75. A method according to Claim 72, wherein R_5 is C_2.

76. A method according to Claim 72, wherein *n* is 1.

77. A method according to Claim 72, wherein *m* is 2.

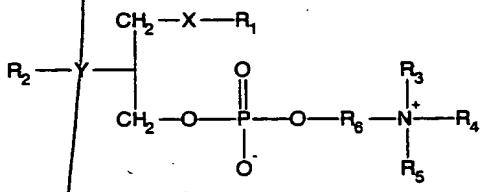
78. A method according to Claim 72, wherein B is selected from the group consisting of adenine, thymine, cytosine, guanine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, uracil, 5-fluoro-uracil, 2-fluoro-adenine, 2-chloro-adenine, 2-bromo-adenine, and 2-amino-adenine.

79. A method according to Claim 72, wherein said viral infection is caused by the HIV-1 virus.

80. A method according to Claim 72, wherein said viral infection is caused by hepatitis B virus.

81. A method according to Claim 72, wherein said viral infection is caused by herpes simplex virus.

82. A compound of Formula I



(I)

wherein: R_1 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_8 to C_{12} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, NH, and NCH_3;

R_2 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{14} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

Y is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

R_6 is a branched or unbranched C_2 to C_6 alkyl group; and

R_3, R_4, and R_5 are independently methyl or ethyl, or R_3 and R_4 together form an aliphatic or heterocyclic ring having five or six members and R_5 is methyl or ethyl.

83. A compound according to Claim 82, wherein R_2 is unbranched C_8 to C_{12} alkyl.

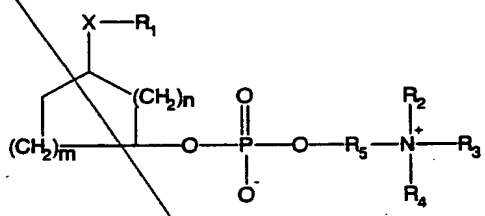
84. A compound according to Claim 82, wherein X is NHCO.

85. A compound according to Claim 82, wherein Y is O.

86. A compound according to Claim 82, wherein R_3, R_4, and R_5 are each methyl.

87. A compound according to Claim 82, in combination with a pharmaceutical carrier.

88. A compound of Formula II



(II)

wherein: the ring structure of Formula II is optionally substituted from 1 to 3 times with C_1 to C_3 alkyl;

R_1 is an unbranched or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{20} alkyl group;

R_2, R_3, and R_4 are independently methyl or ethyl, or wherein R_2 and R_3 together form an aliphatic or heterocyclic ring having five or six members and R_4 is methyl or ethyl;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

R_5 is a branched or unbranched C_2 to C_6 alkyl group;

m is 1 to 3; and

n is 0 to 2.

89. A compound according to Claim 88, wherein R_1 is C_{10} to C_{18}.

90. A compound according to Claim 88, wherein R_2, R_3, and R_4 are each methyl.

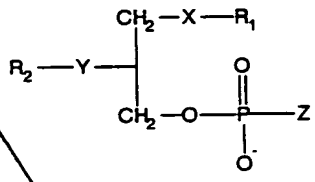
91. A compound according to Claim 88, wherein R_5 is C_2.

92. A compound according to Claim 88, wherein *n* is 1.

93. A compound according to Claim 88, wherein *m* is 2.

94. A compound according to Claim 88, in combination with a pharmaceutical carrier.

95. A compound of Formula III



(III)

wherein:

R_1 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{18} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

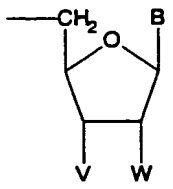
X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

R_2 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{14} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

Y is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3; and

Z is a moiety of the Formula V,

C5 cont



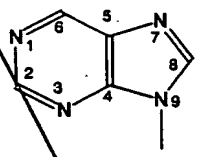
(V)

wherein: V is H or N_3;

W is H or F; or

V and W together are a covalent bond; and

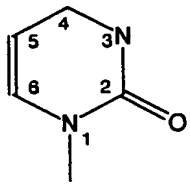
B is a purinyl moiety of Formula VI



(VI)

optionally substituted at position 2 with =O -OH, -SH, $-NH_2$, or halogen, at position 4 with NH_2 or =O, at position 6 with Cl, $-NH_2$, -OH, or C_1-C_3 alkyl, and at position 8 with Br or I; or

B is a pyrimidinyl moiety of Formula VII



(VII)

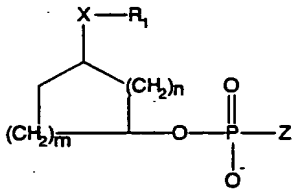
substitued at position 4 with =O or NH_2 and optionally substituted at position 5 with halogen or C_1-C_3 saturated or unsaturated alkyl optionally substituted 1 to 3 times with halogen.

K1 cont

96. A compound of Claim 95, in combination with a

pharmaceutical carrier.

97. A compound of Formula IV:



(IV)

wherein: the ring structure of Formula IV is optionally substituted from 1 to 3 times with C_1 to C_3 alkyl;

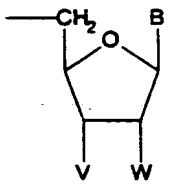
R_1 is an unbranched or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{20} alkyl group;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

m is 1 to 3;

n is 0 to 2; and

Z is a moiety of the Formula V,



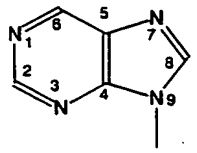
(V)

wherein: V is H or N_3;

W is H or F; or

V and W together are a covalent bond; and

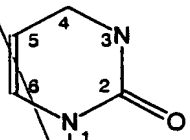
B is a purinyl moiety of Formula VI



(VI)

optionally substituted at position 2 with =O -OH, -SH, $-NH_2$, or halogen, at position 4 with NH_2 or =O, at position 6 with Cl, $-NH_2$, -OH, or C_1-C_3 alkyl, and at position 8 with Br or I; or

B is a pyrimidinyl moiety of Formula VII



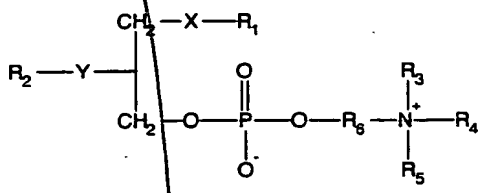
(VII)

substitued at position 4 with =O or NH_2 and optionally substituted at position 5 with halogen or C_1-C_3 saturated or unsaturated alkyl optionally substituted 1 to 3 times with halogen.

98. A compound according to Claim 97, in combination with a pharmaceutical carrier.

99. A method of combating tumors in a subject in need of such

treatment comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of Formula I



(I)

wherein: R_1 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{18} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

R_2 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{14} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

Y is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

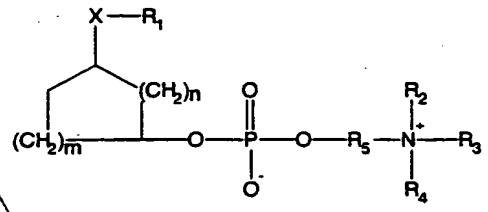
R_6 is a branched or unbranched C_2 to C_6 alkyl group; and

R_3, R_4, and R_5 are independently methyl or ethyl, or R_3 and R_4 together form an aliphatic or heterocyclic ring having five or six members and R_5 is methyl or ethyl;

or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.

100. A method of combating tumors in a subject in need of such

treatment comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of Formula II:



(II)

wherein: the ring structure of Formula II is optionally substituted from 1 to 3 times with C_1 to C_3 alkyl;

R_1 is an unbranched or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{20} alkyl group;

R_2, R_3, and R_4 are independently methyl or ethyl, or wherein R_2 and R_3 together form an aliphatic or heterocyclic ring having five or six members and R_4 is methyl or ethyl;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

R_5 is a branched or unbranched C_2 to C_6 alkyl group;

m is 1 to 3; and

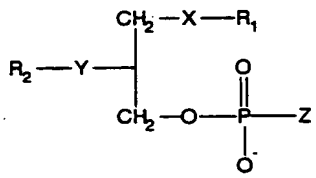
n is 0 to 2;

or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.

101. A method of combating tumors in a subject in need of such

treatment comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of Formula III

C6 cont



(III)

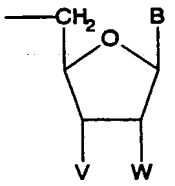
wherein: R_1 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{18} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

R_2 is a branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{14} alkyl group optionally substituted from 1 to 5 times with -OH, -COOH, oxo, amine, or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic;

Y is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3; and

Z is a moiety of the Formula V,



(V)

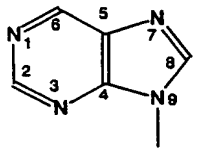
wherein: V is H or N_3;

W is H or F; or

V and W together are a covalent bond; and

C6 cont

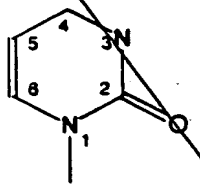
B is a purinyl moiety of Formula VI



(VI)

optionally substituted at position 2 with =O -OH, -SH, $-NH_2$, or halogen, at position 4 with NH_2 or =O, at position 6 with Cl, $-NH_2$, -OH, or C_1-C_3 alkyl, and at position 8 with Br or I; or

B is a pyrimidinyl moiety of Formula VII



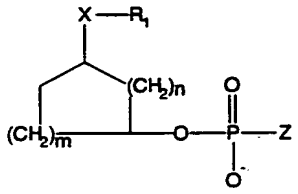
(VII)

substitued at position 4 with =O or NH_2 and optionally substituted at position 5 with halogen or C_1-C_3 saturated or unsaturated alkyl optionally substituted 1 to 3 times with halogen;

or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.

102. A method of combating tumors in a subject in need of such

treatment comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of Formula IV:



(IV)

wherein: the ring structure of Formula IV is optionally substituted from 1 to 3 times with C_1 to C_3 alkyl;

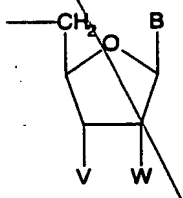
R_1 is an unbranched or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_6 to C_{20} alkyl group;

X is selected from the group consisting of NHCO, CH_3NCO, CONH, $CONCH_3$, S, SO, SO_2, O, NH, and NCH_3;

m is 1 to 3;

n is 0 to 2; and

Z is a moiety of the Formula V,



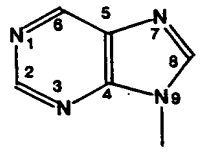
(V)

wherein: V is H or N_3;

W is H or F; or

V and W together are a covalent bond; and

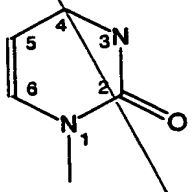
B is a purinyl moiety of Formula VI



(VI)

optionally substituted at position 2 with =O -OH, -SH, $-NH_2$, or halogen, at position 4 with NH_2 or =O, at position 6 with Cl, $-NH_2$, -OH, or C_1-C_3 alkyl, and at position 8 with Br or I; or

B is a pyrimidinyl moiety of Formula VII



(VII)

substitued at position 4 with =O or NH_2 and optionally substituted at position 5 with halogen or C_1-C_3 saturated or unsaturated alkyl optionally substituted 1 to 3 times with halogen.

or a pharmaceutical salt thereof.